The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

No. 781—Third Year. BUENOS AYRES, TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1864. Circulation 1,500.

MAUÁ BANK

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101—103.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.
For balances in our favour, ... 12 per cent.
For balances in favour of Customers, ... 7 ,,

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.
For balances in our favour, ... 12 per cent.
For balances in favour of Customers. ... 7 ,,
Deposits for a fixed term in specie or currency, at conventional interest.

P. P. MAUA & Co.,
WILLIAM LESLIE.

MAUA BANK,

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101—103

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:—

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operation.

Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazils, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 a.m. till 4 p.m.

P. P. MAUA & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

MONEY ORDERS.

Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand at any of the fifty-two branches of the

NATIONAL BANK.

Drafts are also granted on
Messrs. PRESCOTT, GROTE, and Co., Bankers, LONDON; and on J. BARNED and Co., Banker, LIVERPOOL.

Timely application should be made at the Office of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange Broker, No. 65 Calle San Martin (opposite the Bolsa).

THOMAS B. HALL.

DRAFTS AT SIGHT

ON THE

UNION BANK OF IRELAND

ISSUED BY THE

London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank.

CALLE DE LA PIEDAD, No. 80.

IRELAND.

Drafts payable at any of the undermentioned branches of THE NATIONAL BANK

Can be obtained from

WANKLYN AND CO.,
No. 98 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

Athlone	Enniscorthy	Mitchelstown
Athy	Fermoy	Moate
Ballina	Galway	Mountmellick
Ballinasloe	Kanturk	Mullingar
Boyle	Kells	Nenagh
Carlow	Kilkenny	Newcastle
Carrickmacross	Killarney	County Limerick
Carrick-on-suir	Kilrush	New Ross
Cashel	Kingstown	Rathkeale
Castlerea	Limerick	Roscommon
Charleville	Lismore	Roscrea
Clonakilty	Listowel	Thurles
Clonmel	Longford	Tipperary
Cork	Loughrea	Tralee
Dublin	Macroom	Tuam
Dungarvan	Mallow	Waterford
Ennis	Middleton	Wexford
		Wicklow

Briton & Medical General (Incorporated with the Unity General) Life Assurance Association

Chief Offices—WEST STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Capital—3,000,000*l. Sterling.*

Propositions for Life Assurances are received, and immediate attention paid to the same. A Prospectus of rates and other particulars will be furnished on application to the Company's Agent in this City.

GEORGE WILKS,
7 Calle Mayo.

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company

Established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.

Office—Calle Reconquista, 83.

DIRECTORS.

Sor. Don Tomas Armstrong, President.
,, Enrique Ochoa, Vice-President.
,, Felipe Llavallol.
,, Eduardo Lumb.
,, Ambrosio P. Lezica.
,, Enrique Tomkinson.
,, Mariano Casares.
,, Francisco F. Moreno, Gerente.

Sheep—Sheep—Sheep.

The undersigned offers his services in buying or selling Sheep, to transport them to any part of the Provinces or Banda Oriental. He has always on hand, for sale, Sheep of the very best class: Rams, both Negretts and Rambouillets. Applications at his house, Calle Chile, *No.* 188, will be promptly attended to. Charges moderate.

1 m a 19 JAMES M'BRITTAIN.

Washington.

To aid the Sanitary Commission of the United States of North America, and the Relief Fund of the wounded Prussian and Austrian Soldiers, I intend to sell Photographic Views of the City of Washington, &c., large and small, the benefit of which equally divided.

C. ROEVER,
1 m a 19 Calle San Martin, No. 19.

ALE AND PORTER.

Superior London Stout in quarts and pints.
Superior Double Extra Stout in do do.
Superior Allsopp's Strong Ale in quarts.
Superior Pale Ale (variety of brands) in quarts and pints.
Superior strong Draught Ale in hogsheads.
Superior Pale do do in do.
" Bitter do do in barrels.
" Burton do do in kilderkins.
A cask of Allos Ale always on tap at Nuttall's Store, No. 92 CALLE 25 MAYO. a 18 x m

To Estancieros and Gardners.

Alfalfa seed of the best kind in the country, at $65 per ar.
114 Calle Defensa. a 26, 3 p

London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank.

(Limited.)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80.

Capital—1,000,000*l Sterling,*

The rates of Interest from 1st July, 1864, until further notice, will be as follows, both for Specie and Currency:—

In Account Current.

Allowed ... ... 6 per cent.
Charged ... ... 12 ,,

Fixed Deposits.

For ninety days. ... 7 per cent.

On Deposits subject to thirty days' notice of withdrawal, interest will be allowed at the rate of one per cent. per annum more than the rate for ninety days' fixed deposits, rising and falling therewith, the Bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the usual papers.

From the 1st July, 1864, till further announcement, the rate for this class of deposits will be 8 per cent. per annum.

J. H. GREEN, Manager.

Royal Insurance Company.

FIRE AND LIFE.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

This important company, in many respects the greatest of its kind in the present age, has appointed an agency in this city. The head-offices are in London and Liverpool with branches in Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester, Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Newcastle, Southampton, Montreal, Toronto and other cities.

The ROYAL is remarkable; for the promptitude and liberality of its settlements: for the largest life bonuses (£2 per cent per annum) ever continuously declared during 15 years by any Co.; for the enormous extent of its transactions, shewing £'00,000 in new life assurances for 1862, and a Fire revenue of £300,000 per annum; for its security, which has given rise to the proverb "as safe as the Royal;" for the accumulated funds in hand, over one million sterling; for its annual income, over half-a-million sterling; and for the correct calculation of its mortality tables. Hence the English press of all countries, including over 93 leading papers, speaks in the highest terms of this company.

The report for 1862 shews that "all the property of the Co. amounting to £516,070 is real and substantial property;" the amount now exceeds one million sterling. The increase, during 14 years, on Fire business was 900 per cent, and on Life 1350 per cent.

MESSRS. H. A. GREEN AND Co. are authorised to issue policies for Fire and Life to a very large amount, at moderate premiums, the Co. being anxious to extend its foreign business, which already shews an annual revenue of £200,000. Life claims can be settled without reference to England. For further particulars please apply to

HENRY A. GREEN AND Co., Ship-brokers,
85 CALLE RECONQUISTA.

NOTE—Prospectuses and illuminated almanacs may be had on application at the Office. X. J.

Steam-boat Agency

And General Commissions,

WILLIAM MATTI & CO.,
30—Cangallo—30.

FOR MONTEVIDEO,
The National Steamer
CORRIENTES
Will leave every Monday and Friday, and returns every Sunday and Wednesday.

FOR ROSARIO,
Calling at Zarate, Baradero, San Pedro, Obligado, Las Hermanas, and San Nicolas—voyage by the Parana de las Palmas taking Cargo and Passengers—the Nat. Steamer
PAVON,
Captain Price,
Leaves every Thursday and Sunday at Twelve o'Clock Noon, and returns every Wednesday and Saturday.

FOR GUALEGUAY,
The National Steamer
DOLORCITAS,
Leaves the "Boca de las Nueve Vueltas" every Friday after the arrival of the Pavon, and returns every Tuesday, by which the Passengers leave here every Thursday and return every Wednesday.

FOR THE PARANA,
Santa Fe, and intermediate Ports, the Mail Steamer
ESPIGADOR,
Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours after the arrival of the Pavon, and returns every Tuesday in time to hand over Passengers' luggage to the Pavon, which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES.
Calling at Parana, La Paz, Cassilla de la Esquina, Casilla de Goya, Bella Vista, and Empedrado, the British Steamer
ESMERALDA,
Leaves Rosario in combination with the Pavon, on Tuesday, August 30th, and returns on Friday, 9th September.

FARES.

	Pats.		Pats
Montevideo (cabin).....	8	Santa Fe, do. }	24
Zarate.....	4	Parana, do }	
San Pedro, do.....	8	La Paz, do.....	32
Obligado, do.....	10	La Esquina, do.....	36
San Nicolas, do.....	12	Goya, do.....	40
Gualeguay, do.....	16	Bella Vista, do.....	44
Rosario, do.....	16	Empedrado, do.....	48
San Lorenzo, do.....	18	Corrientes, do.....	52
Diamante, do.....	20		

Deck Half Price.

FREIGHTS.

	Pols.		Dols.
Montevideo, per ton...	4	Parana }	
Rosario.....	6	La Paz }	
San Nicolas.....	6	Bella Vista }	10
Corrientes.....	12	La Esquina }	
The Uruguay Ports.....	10	Goya }	

FOR CUYABA,
Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Parana, Corrientes, Asuncion, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer
MARQUES DE OLINDA,
Captain Hipolito de S. Betincourt, leaves on 18th Sept.

FARES.

	Pats.		Pats.
San Nicolas.....	16	Corrientes.....	40
Rosario	20	Asuncion	80
Parana.....	28	Corumba.....	132

No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets.

La Zingara and Istria.

All Parties indebted for passage money to the above-mentioned ships are requested to call at my Office and pay their passage, within two months from this, otherwise a special order will be given by Government to the different Justices of Peace to remit into Buenos Ayres all defaulters.

G. WILKS.
D 3 x No. 7 Calle Mayo.

American Dentist.

Dr. N. O. CORNWALL,
Calle Rivadavia, 275.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Inserted in the neatest and most approved manner, so as to have a beautiful life-like appearance, cause no irritation in the mouth, and serve all the uses of the natural organs.

Tooth-ache promptly relieved and radically cured.

Teeth filled with gold or metallic cements, so as to last for years or for life. Tartar cleaned off teeth, and roots extracted, and all operations performed with the least possible pain.

British Hotel,

96—PIEDAD—96.

Monthly Board, Five Hundred Dollars.
Breakfasts from Half-past Seven till Twelve o'Clock.
Dinners from Four to seven.
Tea and Suppers, either warm or cold, from Eight to Twelve at night.
Game and Poultry are always to be found ready within ten minutes when called for.
Dinners supplied to any part of the town at moderate prices. j 22 40 p

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

DESDE EL 15 DE ABRIL, Y HASTA NUEVO AVISO, LOS TRENES SALDRAN COMO SIGUE.

DIAS DE TRABAJO.

IDA.

Tren.	25 de Mayo.	Retiro.	Belgrano.	Olivos.	S. Isidro.	S. Fernando		
1	10	10 10	10 30	10 50	11 5	11 15	de la manana	
2	11 40	11 50	12 15	12 35	12 50	1	.....	
3	1 25	1 35	2	2 20	2 35	2 45	de la tarde	
4	4 30	4 40	5 5	5 25	5 40	5 50	.....	
5	.....	7 30	7 55	8 15	8 30	8 40	de la noche	

REGRESO.

Tren.	S. Fernando	S. Isidro.	Olivos.	Belgrano.	Retiro.	25 de Mayo.	
1	9 45	10	10 10	10 30	10 50	11	de la manan.
2	11 30	11 45	11 55	12 15	12 35	12 45	.....
3	1 15	1 30	1 40	2	2 20	2 30	de la tarde
4	3	3 15	3 25	3 45	4 5	4 15	.....
5	6 15	6 30	6 40	7	7 20	7 30	de la noche

DIAS FERIADOS.

IDA.

Tren.	25 de Mayo.	Retiro.	Belgrano.	Olivos.	S. Isidro.	S. Fernando		
1	10	10 10	10 30	10 50	11 5	11 15	de la manana	
2	1 30	1 40	2 5	2 25	2 40	2 50	de la tarde	
3	4 15	4 35	4 45	5 05	5 20	5 30	.....	

REGRESO.

Tren.	S. Fernando	S. Isidro.	Olivos.	Belgrano.	Retiro.	25 de Mayo.	
1	7 50	8 5	8 15	8 35	8 55	9 5	de la manana
2	12	12 15	12 25	12 45	1 5	1 15	de la tarde
3	4	4 15	4 25	4 45	5 05	5 15	.....

Los Trenes pararán en Palermo y Rivadavia solamente en caso que hubiera pasajeros para esas Estaciones. Los pasajeros que deseen ser desembarcados en ellas están en deber de avisar al Guarda Tren al entrar en los coches. Sin este requisito los trenes no pararán.

FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE.

PLANILLA DE SERVICIO DE LOS TRENES DESDE EL 23 DE MAYO DE 1864.

DIAS DE TRABAJO.

Salidas.

ESTACIONES.	TRENES. 1º	2º	3º	4º
Parque	8-	10-	3-30	4-10
11 Setie'bre	8-10	10-10	3-40	4-40
Almagro	8-15	10-15	3-45	4-45
Caballito	8-20	10-20	3-50	4-50
Flores	8-25	10-25	3-55	4-55
Floresta	8-30	10-30	4-	5-
San Martin	8-45	10-45	4-15	5-15
Moron	9-	11-	4-30	5-50
Merlo	9-20	—	4-50	5-50
Moreno	9-30	—	5-	6-
Lujan	10 20	—	5-45	—

Regresos.

ESTACIONES.	TRENES. 1º	2º	3º	4º
Lujan	—	8-45	—	4-10
Moreno	7-30	9-30	—	5-
Merlo	7-40	9-40	—	5-10
Moron	8-	10-	2-	5-30
San Martin	8-15	10-15	2-15	5-45
Floresta	8-30	10-30	2 30	6-
Flores	8-35	10-35	2-35	6-5
Caballito	8-40	10-40	2-40	6-10
Almagro	8-45	10 45	2-45	6-20
11 Setie'bre	8-50	10-50	2-50	6-25
Parque	9-	11-	3-	6-30

DIAS DE FIESTA.

Salidas

ESTACIONES.	TRENES. 1º	2º	3º	4º	5º	6º
Parque	7-	8-	10-	12-	2-	4-
11 Setie'bre	7-10	8-10	10-10	12-10	2-10	4-10
Almagro	7-15	8-15	10-15	12-15	2-15	4-15
Caballito	7-20	8-20	10-20	12-20	2-20	4-20
Flores	7-25	8-25	10-25	12-25	2-25	4-25
Floresta	7-30	8-30	10-30	12-30	2-30	4-30
San Martin	7-45	8-45	10-45	12-45	2-45	4-45
Moron	8-	9-	11-	1-	3-	5-
Merlo	—	9-20	—	1-20	3-20	5-20
Moreno	—	9-30	—	1-30	3-30	5 30
Lujan	—	10-20	—	2-20	—	6-20

Regresos.

ESTACIONES.	TRENES. 1º	2º	3º	4º	5º	6º
Lujan	—	8-40	—	12-40	—	4-10
Moreno	7-30	9-30	—	1-30	—	5-30
Merlo	7-40	9-40	11-40	—	—	5-40
Moron	8-	10-	12-	2-	4-	6-
San Martin	8-15	10-15	12-15	2-15	4-15	6-15
Floresta	8-30	10-30	12-30	2-30	4-30	6-30
Flores	8-35	10-35	12-35	2-35	4-35	6-35
Caballito	8-40	10-40	12-40	2-40	4-40	6-40
Almagro	8-45	10-45	12-45	2-45	4-45	6-45
11 Setie'bre	8-50	10-50	12-50	2-50	4-50	6-50
Parque	9-	11-	1-	3-	5-	7-

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

Life Assurance and Saving Fund Association.

FOR THE CREATION OF CAPITALS, LIFE ANNUITIES, INHERITANCES, &c.

Approved by Government and founded in accordance with Law.

Capital subscribed up to June 30th, 1864—
In hard dollars, ... 229,142 dols.
In paper currency ... 370,000 ,,

Inversion of Fund.

Purchase of the House Nos. 214, 216, and 218 Calle Corrientes.

DIRECTORS.

D. Miguel Azcuenaga, President.
,, Bernabé Ocampo, Vice President.
,, Antonio Marco del Pont.
,, Jacobo Paravicini.
,, Constant Santamaria.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

D. Estanislao Pena.
,, J. A. Fernandez.
,, L. B. Wilcke.
,, Mariano Billinghurst.
,, Ladislao F. Martinez.

GERENTE—D. JUAN CASADO; Domicilio, Buenos Ayres.
BANKERS—The Casa de Moneda; Domicile, Buenos Ayres.

This Society has for its sole object to render fruitful the savings of all classes.

By the agglomeration of small sums, capitals are created for the purchase of real estated property within the municipal bounds of the city.

Subscriptions are received with or without loss of capital

With loss of capital gives a right:

1st. To compound interest on such capital.

2nd. To a proportionate share in the capital, interest and premiums of those who die in the respective section.

3rd. To a proportion of the interest and premium of all who may forfeit their shares.

4th. To a proportion in the gains from investment of capital.

Without loss of capital gives a right:

1st. To compound interest on such capital.

2nd. To a proportion of the interest and premium on those who die.

3rd. To a proportion of the interest and premium of forfeited shares.

4th. To a proportion of gains from investment of capital.

Capitals with Compound Interest.

Deposits for the creation of capitals will be received, to be returned at any given period.

Paper Money Section.

The currency of Buenos Ayres receives on the same conditions as specie.

Life Annuities.

Capitals received to be paid out in life annuities.

Subscriptions to any of the sections, whether specie or currency may be made in bulk, or monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly.

For further particulars apply at the Office,
x No. 87 CALLE SAN MARTIN (Altos).

Dr. P. Bourse,

SURGEON DENTIST,
Of New York,

Has removed his Office to the New Building, No. 200 CALLE 25 DE MAYO, MONTEVIDEO. The beautiful suit of rooms are fitted up in the most modern style, affording great facilities for Dental operations, combining excellent light with facility for privacy and comfort. He has recently received an addition of the most modern and approved Instruments with monthly information by each European Packet of the latest and most important improvements in Dental Science. Also, by the latest improved gas fixtures, can always afford relief to those suffering from Toothache, at night as well as in the daytime.

Montevideo, May 8, 1864. x

Gualeguaychu Steam Navigation Company.

Ports of the Uruguay.

"ERA."

This beautiful new Steamer will leave this for the above Ports every Monday at One o'Clock in the afternoon.

This is a most desirable convenience for Persons going to Gualeguaychu, who are landed there without the inconvenience of being transhipped to other vessels in Fray Bentos.

FARES.

	CABIN. Pats.	STEERAGE. Pats.
Higueritas	6	3
Fray Bentos	8	4
Gualeguaychu	9	4½
Concepcion	10	5
Paysandu	12	6
Concordia	18	9
Salto	18	9

Parcels will be received at the Agency, 1 Calle Cuyo, up to Nine o'Clock, and Specie up to Eleven o'Clock in the morning of the day of sailing.

For further particulars apply at the Agency, Calle de Cuyo, No. 1.

HENRY DOWSE.

British Steamer 'FAIRY,'

This fine, fast-sailing, beautiful Steamer will leave this for the Ports of the Uruguay every TUESDAY, at Twelve a.m., and every SATURDAY, at Half-past Four in the Afternoon,

FOR MONTEVIDEO.

TARIFA.

	Pats.	
Montevideo	8	
Martin Garcia	4	
Higueritas	6	Stee age, Half Price.
Fray Bentos	8	
Concepcion del Uruguay	10	
Roman	10	
Paysandu	12	
Concordia, Salto ...	18	

Metallic—Gold, ½ per cent.; silver, ¾ per cent.
Freights—10 pats. per ton of 40 feet, or 10 arrobes
No Passengers allowed on board without their corresponding ticket from the Agency; otherwise they will have to pay one patacon extra.
Parcels received in the Agency up to Sunset the day previous to leaving, and Specie up to Eleven o'Clock the day of sailing.
Agency Calle Cuyo, No. 1.

HENRY DOWSE.

Important to Sheep Farmers.

The undersigned begs to notify all Persons interested in wool-growing, that he has just received a fresh supply of that celebrated and popular remedy, the SOUTH DOWN SHEEP WASH, the only safe and effectual cure for the Scab in Sheep ever used in this country.

The immense demand for this article last year by all the principal Estancieros, native and foreign, is sufficient recommendation of its efficacy.

The exportation from the United States to Australia alone amounted last year to twenty-five thousand pounds.

No true Sheep Farmer will be without this important remedy, which will ensure him long and full fleeces.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the General Agency, Messrs. Barry and Walker's, No. 97 Calle Defensa.

a 1 CHAS. S. BOWERS, Sole Agent.

NOTICE.

We beg to advise the Public, and our Friends in particular, that we have been appointed, by letter from Messrs. Arthur Guinness, Son, and Co., Dublin (copy of which we annex) sole Agents in Buenos Ayres for the sale of their celebrated Extra Stout.

BARRY & WALKER,
97 Calle Defensa.

(COPY.)

"James's Gate Brewery, Dublin, 6th May, 1864.

"We have appointed Messrs. Barry and Walker sole Agents for the sale of our Porter in Buenos Ayres.

1 m a 2 (Signed) "ARTHUR GUINNESS, SON, & Co."

TO LET.

Apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with an English family having no children. 134 Calle Chile. 1m, A13.

HOTEL HARMONIA,

124—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—124.

GERMAN AND ENGLISH COOKERY.

Breakfast from Eight till Twelve o'Clock.

Dinner from Four to Six.

Suppers from Seven till Twelve at night.

Every Sunday Mock-turtle Soup.

Lodging and board monthly, $800.

Board, $500.

Served in extra dining-rooms, $600.

LEON LOMSJSORD, Landlord.

A24. 6p.

SPRING NOVELTIES.

On Monday, 29th inst., a choice and beautiful variety of the newest materials for Ladies' Dresses, will be ready for inspection at the

English Drapery Establishment,

61—CORRIENTES—61.

a24, 12p

TO BARRAQUEROS AND OTHERS.

A young Man, of good standing, seeks employment in a first-rate house or barraca, as Clerk. Apply to No. 80, Calle Cangallo. A24. 15p.

ALBUM ARGENTINA,

Containing 12 Views of the principal parts of the City and Public Buildings, for Sale at Mr. Morta's Library, in front of the College Church. a 26 3 p

WANTED

A comfortable House with five or six rooms, not distant more than eight squares from the Plaza. Apply at this office "Americus." 6 p a 24

NOTICE.

The undersigned gives notice that a school recently opened under the name of Anglo Porteño has no connection whatever with the old established school of that name. The Colegio Anglo Porteño is still conducted at Maipu, No. 205, where it will remain. There are accommodations for a few more pupils of both day scholars and boarders.

ANN S. SMITH.

a 24, 6 p

WANTS A SITUATION.

A young man seeks a situation in an English house in the wholesale or retail grocery, provision or hardware business, having a thorough knowledge of the wool, hide, skin and leather trade; can keep books or assist most satisfactorily; and first class reference in this city can be given. Apply 25 and 27 Defensa, for J. K. L. a 24, 6 p

WANTED.

A respectable intelligent English youth who can write a good hand, and who has sufficient knowledge of Spanish to be able to copy accounts in that language, may meet with temporary employment by applying at the office, No. 1 Calle Cuyo. a27, 3p

MR. ANACLETO FERRER

Has removed his office from 290 Calle Venezuela to 332 Calle Mejico.

FIRE BRICKS FOR SALE.

Nine Thousand to arrive. Apply at 17 Florida. 3 p a 26

NOTICE,

Is hereby given that the parnership heretofore subsisting between Edward Zimmermann, John Fair, James Fair, John B. Wanklyn, Charles F. Zimmermann, and Peter B. Moller, as merchants and commission agents in Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, under the firm of Zimmermann, Fairs and Co., and in London under the firm of John Fair and Co. was dissolved on the 30th June last, so far as regards the said John Bradshaw Wanklyn the younger, who has retired from the concern, which will hereafter be continued by the remaining partners under the same firms.

Buenos Ayres and Montevideo,
17th August, 1864.

ZIMMERMANN, FAIRS & CO.

a 24, 9 p.

WELLS BECKHAUS & Co.,

Wool-Brokers, 173 Calle de las Piedras,
w&D, A25

Subscription to the "Standard"
$30 PER MONTH.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding five lines inserted three times for $5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."—*Cicero.*

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1864.

MAILS FROM EUROPE.

The Saintonge arrived on Sunday morning with dates from Paris and London to July 25th, and Lisbon 29th inst.

ENGLAND.

Lord Palmerston still holds office, and Parliament was to be prorogued on the 28th, the usual white-bait dinner at Greenwich having taken place on the 23rd July. It is not known whether Lord Palmerston will order a general election, but the Conservatives have lost much popularity by a coalition with the Catholic party, which it is said was effected through Monsignor Talbot (chamberlain to the Pope) on special mission to London. Several towns presented petitions to the Commons for recognition of the Southern Confederacy, but without effect. The Chancellor of Exchequer reported an excess of two millions £ sterling receipts over the national expenditure. There was a debate in both Houses, on the 18th, about the Brazilian question; Lord Brougham complimented Brazil as a noble contrast with Spain in the matter of slavery. Lord Malmesbury spoke to the same effect. In the Commons, Mr. Bernal Osborne shewed the great commercial relations between the two countries, and condemned the Aberdeen Bill and Russell policy. Lord Palmerston stated that commercial relations were uninterrupted, and the difficulty was likely to be settled through the aid of Portugal: he reminded Mr. Osborne that Brazil had three millions slaves in a population of seven and a half. Mr. Fitzgerald, Sir High Cairns, and Sir Thomas Baring spoke in high terms of Brazil and stigmatized the conduct of England as outrageous and insulting. We do not hear if the Lords have decided the Yelverton suit.

The 'Morning Post' insists on the truth of the documents about the renewal of the Holy Alliance between Russia, Prussia, and Austria, but the other papers admit that it was a clever forgery.

A great sensation was caused in London by the murder of Mr. Briggs, banker, in a railway carriage on the North L. railway. The assassin robbed him, and then threw the corpse out of the window. The crime was not discovered till the train had passed a couple of stations, and the murderer escaped, but a jeweller gives some trace of a man who sold the victim's watch chain.

The Mayor of Liverpool laid the foundation stone of a Gymnasium on the 18th, and gave a grand review and dinner to the Lancashire Volunteers (4000 in number) at Aintree.

Her Majesty is at present in the Isle of Wight, where she intended to remain about a month. The Prince and Princess of Wales intend going to Ireland.

The question of insurance about the ill-fated Flowery Land, scuttled by the pirate mutineers near Montevideo, has been decided in favour of the owner, a French merchant.

The news from the Colonies is very bad. General Cameron's despatch gives a full account of the reverse sustained by our troops at Tauranga, New Zealand. An awful railway accident occurred near Montreal, on the Grand Trunk line, a train containing 500 German and Polish emigrants falling through a bridge when open: over 100 lives were lost, 86 corpses being already recovered.

The opinion about the American War seems to be, that a prolongation for many years is likely: cotton has has gone up ½d. to a 1d. per lb. in Liverpool.

The Bank of England has raised its rate of interest to 7 per cent.

IRELAND.

There have been terrible riots in Belfast, on the Orange anniversary of July 12th: a procession of 30,000 persons took place at Lisburn, and several houses have been wrecked.

Captain Semmes is on a visit to his friends in Waterford and Kilkenny, but travels *incognito*.

The convictions for murder in the United Kingdom during the last seven years (1857 to 1863 inclusive), were as follows:—England and Wales 153, Ireland 30, Scotland 17. The executions were relatively: 96, 15, and 5.

The emigration continues unabated; 500 adults per day.

The Emperor Napoleon has sent as special agent M. Fauqueville to inspect and report on the Dublin Industrial Exhibition, now being held (only Irish manufactures) in Kildare-street.

DENMARK.

The war is at last over: an armistice was proclaimed on the 20th of July till the 31st, and the representatives of Denmark, Austria, and Prussia, were assembled at Vienna arranging terms of peace as proposed by Prince John of Glucksburg on his late visit to Berlin. The idea of arbitration was rejected, and the German Diet excluded from the conference. The terms are said to be as follows:—1st. Complete separation of the Duchies from Denmark. 2nd. Holstein to be annexed to the German Confederation. 3rd. The Southern part of Schleswig to be united to Holstein, and the Northern part ceded to Denmark in lieu of the Duchy of Lauenburg.

The King, whether to please the Prussian Government, or for other reasons, has dismissed Bishop Monrad's Cabinet, and formed a new Ministry under Moltke, which is very unpopular; disorderly manifestations took place in Copenhagen against the King, who is said to have some idea of amalgamating the whole kingdom with Germany. The allies demand indemnity for the cost of the war, and there is some difficulty about who is to have the island of Alsen.

Sweden and Norway have reduced their army and navy equipments, Russia having intimated that she would invade Swedish Finland in case that monarchy took part in favour of Denmark.

There is great agitation in the small German States against the Austro-Prussian allies. A conflict took place at Rendsborg in Holstein, between the Federal troops and Prussians: the latter expelled General Hacke from the fortress, which caused a fierce debate at the Diet of Frankfort. The Diet has ordered the Dukes of Augustenburg and Oldenburg to ratify their claims to the Duchies, the population being quite in favour of the former. A new claimant has arisen, in the person of the Prince of Hesse.

FRANCE.

The Imperial Cabinet is discontented with Prussia. M. Drouin de L'Huys has sent a diplomatic despatch, stating that if the conferences at Vienna result in a dismemberment of Denmark, *the ambitious allies must be prepared to see other States making like territorial annexations.* The semi-official papers of Paris have received orders "to be very polite towards England."

The Emperor has modified the administration of Algiers, subjecting the civil to the military government. His Majesty's health is very good, notwithstanding the rumors, and he holds daily conferences at Vichy with the King of Belgium.

An Anglo-French alliance is spoken of: also the marriage of the Count of Flanders with the Princess Anna Murat, cousin to the Emperor. The Princess Clothilde has been safely delivered of a son.

Another great naval fight is expected near Cherbourg, between the Federal frigates Niagara and Atlanta, and the Confederates Florida and General Lee.

There is a general belief of an alliance, offensive and defensive, between France, England, and Italy against the great Northern Powers. A fearful steamboat accident occurred near Chalons, on the Saone; 30 lives were lost. Some vessels have been sent to Mexico, to bring back 10,000 men of the army of occupation.

ITALY.

Bishop Lynch has arrived at Rome, on special mission from the Confederate States, with which the Pope is said to have strong sympathies: His Holiness, when asked his opinion about the war, said "put up your sword and the God of Peace will be with you." Several Polish priests have arrived in the Eternal city, where they were well received, and the Pope expressed his sorrow for the unhappy fate of their country. This has widened the breach between Pius IX and the Czar.

Garibaldi attempted to get up a band of "patriots" to make a descent on the Roman coast, but was prevented by the authorities of Naples: he returned from Ischia to Caprera.

The Italian railways have been definitely handed over to Rothschild. It was proposed to reduce the army, at present 300,000 men, but the idea was rejected. A fierce discussion arose in the Turin Chambers about Deputies holding Government offices: they were declared ineligible, whereupon four members resigned.

A treaty of Commerce has been concluded between France and the Papal States. Spain still refuses to recognise the kingdom of Italy.

SPAIN.

A revolution was in train, and discovered by the Police, when the conspirators were on the point of seizing the telegraph offices at Madrid to communicate the alarm to the provinces. The king-consort sets out for France. Enquiries are going on relative to the despatches of Admiral Pinzon stolen in the Pacific mail-steamer.

THE DANISH WAR.

Stockholm, July 15.—The 'Dagligt Allehanda' of to-day says:—"Denmark is of little importance to strengthen Scandinavia against Russia. The absorption of Denmark by Germany would inspire us with pity, but not with alarm." The construction of the first Monitor for the Swedish navy has been commenced at the ironworks. The materials for two others are ready.

Tonden, July 15.—On the afternoon of the 14th inst. an engagement took place at Föhr between the allies and the Danish gunboats.

Vienna, July 16.—The proposals of Denmark, addressed direct to the Courts of Berlin and Vienna, have been met on the part of Austria and Prussia by a suspension of arms on land and sea until the 31st of July, during which period the blocade will be raised. The German Powers have added the request that Denmark will immediately send plenipotentiaries to Vienna, in order to come to an understanding with Austria and Prussia relative to the basis of peace.

Berlin, July 18.—The suspension of hostilities agreed upon between Austria, Prussia and Denmark is to commence at noon, the 20th inst., and to last until midnight the 31st inst. The blockade of the Prussian harbours by the Danish fleet will also be raised during the same period.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, JULY 20.—The 'Nord Deutsche Zeitung' of to-day says:—"In Rendsburg, on Monday and Tuesday last, the Hanoverian troops attacked the Prussian outposts and soldiers, many of whom were wounded in the streets. Tumultuous assemblages even gathered before the hospitals, where some severely wounded Prussians were lying. The Prussian troops were compelled to remain under arms during the night. The Commander-in-Chief of the Federal troops had certainly taken measures for the prevention of a renewal of similar excesses, but these fresh symptoms of serious animosity will engage the most earnest attention of the King's Government."

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

PLYMOUTH, July 21.—The 'Saxon' left Table Bay on the 20th ult. No active hostilities had yet taken place on the frontier, but Sir Walter Currie in a despatch to the Government, had reported that as he had found the difficulties in the Transkei increasing, and believed war to be imminent, he recommended that the second battalion of the 11th Regiment should be retained on the frontier. Every preparation was also being made for war by the Cape authorities. The 5th Fusiliers are left in readiness at East London.

MEXICO.

On the 12th of June, the Emperor Maximilian made his triumphal entry into the capital of the new empire, where he was received with the most unbounded expressions of joy. Mr. Corwin, the American Minister, retired from Mexico in order not to recognise the new Government. General Doblado, after an engagement with the French, in which he lost 1000 men and 18 pieces of cannon, came to make his submission to Maximilian. Ex-president Juarez is still at Monterey, and some guerilla bands infest the mountainous districts.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN AMERICA.
(From the W. Register.)

While General Grant is vainly and, having exhausted his army, almost inactively contriving to dislodge the Confederates from Petersburgh, Lee, conscious of his own superiority as the commander of an army not only not demoralized by constant defeat, but flushed with a succession of victories, has detached Ewell's, formerly Stonewall Jackson's corps, and sent them to Maryland, where they have had some serious brushes with the enemy, whom they have repulsed whenever the latter ventured to oppose their progress. What the object of this movement is no one can say. It may be only a foraging raid, or it may portend an attack upon the Federal force at Baltimore, where the Confederates would be received as conquerors with open arms. The expedition in any case places Grant in an embarrassing condition. The force now under his command is unquestionably too scant and too broken by reverses, sickness, and poisonous water and atmosphere, to warrant his detaching any portion of it for the purpose of defending Baltimore or covering Washington. He must, therefore, either leave the Federal capital and "Old Abe" to their fate, or break up his camp before Petersburg and withdraw as fast as he can from Virginia, where he has wasted more lives and more money, without any result except disconfiture, than any other general who has, since the commencement of the civil war, led a "Grand Army of the Potomac" to destruction, not excepting even the stupid Burnside or the vainglorious "Joe" Hooker; and to Grant's retreat without taking Richmond, whenever it happens, will be indeed the commencement of the end of the *Republican* regime. When he falls back to save the remnant of his shattered army from annihilation by the pestilential influence of a torrid sun, upon the swamps of the Chickahominy, woe to the imbecile and reckless rulers of Washington. Nor is this the only peril that stares them in the face. If Mr. Lincoln do not pull in his horns there is nothing more likely than a civil war in New York in defence of State rights against Federal usurpation and tyranny. The Attorney-General of the State of New York having instituted criminal proceedings in the State Court against the agents of the Federal Government in the forcible suppression of democratic newspapers, Mr. Lincoln issued orders to the Federal General Dix to resist the decree of the Court and to ignore its authority,—whereupon Governor Seymour called out 75,000 of the State militia to repel force by force and sustain the decision of the State Court whatever it may be. In the meantime the price of gold is ascending higher and higher, and the paper currency is so depreciated that a dollar in Greenbacks can buy only a pound of beef. At the Ballarat diggings beef fetched the same price some years ago because meat was scarce, gold was abundant, and the gold-finders had appetites. But in New York meat is not scarce,—and the exorbitant nominal price of animal food there is the measure of the depreciation of the paper currency by the extensive issue of greenbacks compared with the stock of the precious metals in the country and the constant heavy drain of gold to pay for imports, which before the war were paid for in exported rice, cotton, and tobacco.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

The *Post's* city article says that letters from Washington state that the chief object of Mr. Lincoln's visit to the Army of the Potomac was to pacify the officers of General Grant's army, they complaining of his incapacity, and, it is alleged, refusing to obey his orders. These are symptoms of a new secession. In the west, Colonel Anderson, in declining the nomination of State election on the Ohio Democratic State ticket, said I am tired of working for Yankee taskmasters. I hate their selfish meanness, and therefore I am in favour of a Western Confederacy. The Union is dissolved. From the moment the confiscation laws and the proclamation laws were published, from that moment the Union ceased to exist. Colonel Anderson is said to be a politician of greater influence than Vallandigham.

The *Times* correspondence says the Governor of Ohio declares his inability to maintain the peace of that State without the support of an army 50,000 men, if the Government should be so unwise as to arrest Mr. Vallandigham, as the military authorities have threatened to do.

"Manhattan," whose shrewd, humerous, violent, and truly American letters on the war have done much to enliven the columns of the London "Standard" since 1861, is dead. Mr. A. Scoville—for this was his real name—began life as private secretary to Mr. Calhoun, the great advocate of negro slavery; but he afterwards detached himself from that party, and, since the breaking out of the civil war, has advocated the cause of the North, retaining, however, so much of his earlier sympathies as to make him very severe on the Federal Government.

NEW YORK, JULY 8.—The Confederates have left Harper's Ferry and Hagerstown, and have retreated from before Frederick. General Wallace is pursuing them.

NEW YORK, JULY 9 (NOON.)—The reports concerning the number and purpose of the Confederate raid northwards continue to be conflicting. Grant reports that a large Confederate force has left his front. It is reported that the Confederates are concentrated between Hagerstown and Baltimore, intending to move on the latter place. Hunter is near Martinsburg. Sigel has been relieved from his command and ordered to report to Hunter. It is stated that Mr. Lincoln has ordered General Dix not to reappear in the civil courts for the purpose of defending the action for the seizure of the 'New York World' and 'Journal of Commerce.' It is reported that Governor Seymour will enforce the orders of the court, and order General Dix's arrest. Governor Seymour has ordered an increase of militia of 75,000 men by draft. The authorities have arrested numbers of persons at New Orleans for recruiting for Juarez. The steamer Rouen has been captured. The Nova Scotia and Peruvian have been captured off Cape Race. Money tight. Gold 270.

NEW YORK, July 9 (Evening).—The Confederates have occupied Frederick, Maryland. The Federals have fallen back to Monocacy River. Ewell's Breckenridge's, and Rhodes' corps are all north of the Potomac. Governor Seymour has ordered 5,000 militia to Washington.

Later dates from New York are to July 13th. Grant is still in front of Petersburg, destroying the railways south of Richmond. On January 22nd he was attacked by Lee, and after two days' fighting both armies resumed their original positions.

General Wilson marched to destroy 60 miles of railroad, between Donville and Lynchburg. The Confederates encountered him on his return near Reams-station, and beat him with a loss of 1500 men and 15 cannon.

The Confederates after taking Harper's Ferry marched on Baltimore, and burned the country-house of the Governor, 4 miles from that city. Mr. John Adams Quincy is dead.

REPORTED FIGHT BETWEEN THE 'KEARSAGE' AND THE 'FLORIDA.'

SOUTHAMPTON, July 14.—The steamer 'Wonder' arrived this morning from the Channel Islands, reports that the steamers 'Kearsage' and 'Florida' had an engagement off Jersey yesterday, in which the 'Kearsage' was disabled, and out into Gorey. The 'Florida' was brought up off Gorey, waiting to renew the engagement.

MONEY-MARKET.

New York, exchange 300 to 296; Gold 276 to 269.

Buenos Ayres 6 per cents, 92½; three per cents 37 to 39.

Northern railway 10s. premium.

Great Southern 1 discount.

Central Argentine 2¼ to 1⅜ discount.

River Plate Bank £15 to 17 premium new shares 3¼ to 4.

ATTITUDE OF ECUADOR.

A correspondent of the "Morning Post," calling himself "A Bondholder of Peru, and unfortunately of Ecuador," writes as follows:—

"It is to be feared that the actual authorities of Ecuador are acting in concert with Spain in the seizure of the Guano Islands. Their endeavors to convert Ecuador into a French protectorate are known: rejected by France, they are suspected of having invited their ancient enemies, the Spaniards, to attack Peru, whose increasing prosperity and credit has long been a thorn in their side, and proofs of their Spanish proclivities are not wanting to warrant a belief in their complicity. In the meantime the States of Chile, Buenos Ayres, Bolivia, New Grenada, and Venezuela have made common cause with Peru, and placed at the disposal of the Peruvian Government all the support and resources they can command against Spain, whilst the Government of Ecuador has been denounced and proclaimed traitors, and the seizure of the Guano Islands, as containing 'the sinews of war,' declared to have been for some time back the subject of negotiations between the present authorities of Ecuador and the Spanish Government.

"Mexico having been disposed of, the French Government may now, and probably will, extend their sympathy with the present rulers of Ecuador to active support and assistance in their suspected alliance with the Spaniards against Peru. The President of Equador, in an official note, addressed to M. Trinité, the French Chargé d'Affairs at Quito, respecting the acceptance of his offer to convert the State of Ecuador into a French protectorate, urges, amongst other inducements, the following:—'Il s'agit aussi de l'intérêt de la France, quisque elle serait la maitresse de cette belle contrée qui ne asurait être inutile pour alle.'

"Should Peru, alive to her obvious interests, have already seized the port of Guyaquil—a step in which she would be perfectly justified, supposing her political existence to be endangered by the conduct of the authorities of Ecuador with the other States of the Pacific against the common enemy of their independence—then the Spanish force in the Pacific would be compelled to sue for peace, and to withdraw from an invasion that looks more like a marauding expedition than a legitimate warfare. Great Britain did not hesitate to seize the Danish fleet at Copenhagen when, during the war with Napoleon

L., he was suspected of an intention to appropriate it to his own purposes."

THE ALLEGED STOLEN SPANISH DESPATCHES.

The following telegram from Madrid, dated Wednesday, 20th ult., contradicts the assertion that the despatches of Admiral Pinzon to his Government had been stolen.

"The statement that the Spanish official correspondence had been stolen at Panama is unfounded, the Government having received Admiral Pinzon's despatches. Communications have also been received from Chile, expressing the desire for friendly relations with Spain."

THE CHINCHA ISLANDS—THE ATTITUDE OF ECUADOR.

The following question will be put to the Government to-night in the House of Commons by Mr. Maguire:—

"Whether the seizure of the Chincha Islands by Spain has led to demonstrations of sympathy, or offers of material aid, in favor of Peru, on the part of any and what other states of South America, and whether the Republic of Ecuador has proffered the use of the harbor of Guyaquil, or other assistance, to the Spanish authorities?"

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FRANCE.

Paris, July 17—The Princess Clotilde gave birth to a son last night at 11 p.m.

Paris, July 19—The Princess Clotilde and the infant prince are both doing well. The Prince was privately baptised after the *accouchement*, and received the names of Napoleon Louis Joseph Jerome.

Paris, July 20.—The King of the Belgians paid a visit to the Empress at St. Cloud. His Majesty will leave at 2 a.m. to-morrow for Vichy.

The 'Times' Paris Correspondent says that it is asserted that the Emperor, after completing his course of treatment at Vichy, will proceed to Baden, where probably the King of Prussia will be about the same time, and where, no doubt, the two august personages will exchange courtesies.

Paris, July 21.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs has been summoned for a few days to Vichy to confer with the Emperor. His Majesty is in perfect health. The King of the Belgians is expected to-morrow at Vichy.

Hamburg, July 27th.—Results of negotiations at Vienna not known.

Paris, 27th.—Saxony and Wirtemburg protest against Prussia.

Naples, 26th—Garibaldi riots quelled.

New York, 16th.—Federals crossed the Potomac in sight of the Confederates. Fifty million loan failed.

SPAIN.

Madrid, July 19—The King will leave for Paris on the 15th of August, the day of the inauguration of the Northern Railway.

BELGIUM.

The difficulty in which the Chamber of Deputies was fixed in, consequence of all the members of the Ultramontane party absenting themselves, and thus preventing a quorum being formed, has been solved by a dissolution. New elections will take place next month.

THE RAILWAY MURDER.

The police have found that the murderer was a German watchmaker named Muller, who sailed from London for New York a few days later.

Government has hired a steamer at Liverpool to go in pursuit, the officers taking warrants, &c., for his arrest.

Hurrah for English justice, quick and unerring!

THE COUNTRY'S CAUSE.

(From the *Nacion Argentina*.)

Those who defend the assassination perpetrated in Dolores, are furious against us because we condemn it.

This fury causes them to lose that calmness which would guard them from falling into the most absurd contradictions, and shows that the deed admits of no defence.

They first say that it is not a question of Basques, but of enemies of the Provincial Constitution.

But supposing that our adversary the 'Nacional' is the Province: Does there exist a law which orders the shooting of the enemies of the 'Nacional' without a judicial form?

Can there be a more repugnant immorality than that which protects the barbarous assassination and insults the corpse of an innocent young man, whose voice had never been heard in turmoils of political strife?

Is there any political party which has conquered for itself the right of committing crime, or tries to do so?

If such a party exists, it is not a *party* but a *gang* of highwaymen.

The 'Nacional' therefore insults its party, by attributing to it such criminal doctrines and pretensions.

But the contradiction appears in every line.

The defenders of the deed at Dolores forget that they have made a political question of it, that they have assumed the right to murder, and seek to obtain sympathies in national prejudices, as if there could possibly be sympathies for such doctrines: they accuse us of siding *with the cause of foreigners against the cause of the country.*

The 'Nacional,' not content with insulting its party by openly exhibiting the most ferocious instincts, insults its country by saying that its cause is that of assassination.

We have not patience with such assertions.

Whom does it pretend to deceive, when it says that the country should protect, defend, and claim assassination as its own, because this is its cause?

It would be difficult to find a person to understand patriotism in this manner, or one who will not consider such a flagrant pretension as a base insult.

It is *against a foreigner!* it says.

Here the *estranjerofobia* (hatred to foreigners) of the 'Nacional' rises to its full height, and causes it to forget not long since it said that it did not treat of foreigners; that the cause was the cause of the Provincialists against the restless band of resturadores (Nationalists).

It appears clear, that neither by awakening the dormant fury of party spirit, nor by insulting either faction, nor by first presenting the question as one of party, and afterwards as one between natives and foreigners, nor by making a sassina in seno h cause of the country, can our opponent enlist public sympathy on the side of the miscreants, or throw public odium on the innocent victims.

All the efforts of those who defend the act of Dolores, are reduced to simply saying that the woodcutters made an armed revolution.

Notwithstanding, the testimony of the people of Dolores proves that the woodcutters had peaceably retired with their carts, when they were overtaken by the picquet.

We will now say a few words, not for those whose ears are closed to reason, but to the people of the city whom we address.

Some hold the idea, that when a crime is committed against a foreigner, it is the duty of Government to hide it and sustain it for the honor of the country, and to avoid giving rise to future questions. This is a grave error. The honor of the country cannot consist in hiding crimes.

The authorities of the province should be the first in doing justice: this being so, and becoming notorious, as it will when it be known that a rigorous investigation has been made into the past acts, reclamations cannot arise, and should they come, parties will be convinced that no further protection is needed for those whom the country efficiently protect. Moreover, the fact of the wood-cutters being Basques is purely accidental.

The whole town of Dolores is indignant against the monstrous municipal imposition, which we insert in another column; and it is against the town which these shots have been fired which caused the wilful murder of a helpless man.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Galileo arrived yesterday morning, having made a splendid trip, calling at all the Brazilian ports, and arrived here in 38 days. She brings eight passengers; see names in another column.

Sunday was rather a dull day in town, owing to the weather; it rained "perpendicularly" from nine to half-past eleven o'clock on Sunday morning, and several heavy showers on Saturday night. The post-office was the grand centre of attraction, as the French mail arrived early—but the rain was very badly wanted in many parts of the camp, particularly in the north.

The news from Montevideo was very exciting. Flores attacked and took Mercedes; the storming of this little town was unattended with loss of life. The Villa del Salto has been chased by the Brazilians, and she escaped only by getting into Argentine waters. In Paysandu there are three Brazilian steamers, and it would appear that the Brazilians have at last commenced operations. In Montevideo there exists the greatest excitement, and another new line of trenches is being opened.

The Calvete libel suit is at last terminated, the Federal judge deciding that the Court had no jurisdiction.

Minister Elizalde made a lucid speech in Congress the other day, on the subject of Brazil in the Banda Oriental; it is rather long for publication, but we commend it to the attention of all those who are compiling a modern history of the River Plate, as it is a *unique exposé* of the whole affair.

The mutiny of the soldiers in the Tres Arroyos is a rather startling matter, and calls for the most energetic steps by the Government. We hear that the soldiers allege they had not been paid for eight months. If this is true it is a serious affair. We hope to see the matter cleared up.

We have no news whatever from Dolores. The Judge is busy taking a Sumario, which probably will not be finished in six months. We are assured on the best authority that all the respectable people in Dolores side with the Basques, and from the honorable sentiments of our colleague, the "Nacion," we think that the National Government will have the authorities punished. Something must be done, as the feeling in all country towns amongst the Basques is very decided.

On Saturday the specie brokers were thrown into the greatest excitement by the interpid entry of a son of one of our leading merchants into the hall of the Bolsa, mounted on a superb Shetland pony, which galloped straight up to the Liquidation Room. The strangeness of the sight and the cool heroism of the little boy, shook the nerves of the brokers, who, to use an expressive phrase, "made tracks."

We regret to chronicle the decease of Mr. William Haycroft, in England. Deceased had been for many years a merchant in this city, and his loss will be deeply lamented by all who knew him. For some time past he had been in rather infirm health, but his friends here clung to the hope of his recovery, and again seeing him back amongst us. Unfortunately, such was not to be.

Our colleague, the "Nacion," contradicts the statement which appeared in the papers the other day, about three new cavalry regiments being organized for frontier service, and given to Col. Bustos, to march against the Indians. We regret that the news was inexact, as we regard it a move in the right direction.

In the River Uruguay a nest of smugglers has been discovered, and a quantity of hides and sheepskins was siezed. The smugglers were caught also, and are at present in close custody.

The agent for the U. S. Sanitary Commission in Montevideo, Dr. Bourse, arrived on Sunday with six hundred patacons subscribed for the fund. To-morrow we will publish the names of the subscribers.

Up to the hour of going to press, the Boca, Barracas, etc., were all right and no losses from the storm had occurred, and the river was still low, but a guard was placed on Sunday night to watch the river, as great fears of an inundation were entertained.

Yesterday morning a man was seriously hurt on the Western Railway. He was employed at the Once de Setiembre station, and it seems he slipped while the train was passing, and had his hand run over. He was immediately sent into town, and, it is to be hoped, will not lose the use of his hand.

We hear there is to be a grand Bachelor's Ball in Montevideo on the 7th proximo.

The auction of the Remedios estancia will positively take place to-morrow, at Mr. Gowland's rooms. See advertisement.

To-day is the feast of Santa Rosa, and the weather still looks threatening. Being a holiday, we take leave of our readers till Thursday morning.

We call our readers' attention to an advertisement that appears in another column of our paper, of the Amateur Theatricals that are shortly to be given in the Victoria Theatre, for the benefit of the British Hospital. The programme we are fain to confess could not be more inviting. Bombastes Furioso, though trite and stale in Europe, has never yet been acted here anywhere but in private drawing-rooms, and we have no doubt its mock heroics will delight the audience with which we are sure the theatre will be crowded. Of Sheridan's comedy "The Critic" we need not say a word; we have heard fears expressed that its wit will be caviare to the Anglo Porteños, but we have a higher opinion of their perspicuity. Dull and illiterate indeed must be he who cannot appreciate the polished wit that Sheridan has so profusely lavished on the conversation of the critic's puff and sneer, or who cannot enjoy the exquisitely ridiculous speeches of the tragedians who seem to strive with one another to be as gravely absurd as possible. "Two o'clock in the morning" as far as we can judge, from a hasty perusal, is one of those rattling, comic pieces that are irresistible in their effects on the cachinatory organs. We have been informed of the names of the ladies who have been induced, for the cause of charity, to throw aside their customary reserve and assist in these performances; but as naturally they are averse to their names being advertised, we must not even give a hint respecting their identity. It is whispered that the musical part of the entertainment is to be under the care of a gentleman well known as an accomplished amateur. Messrs. M'Kerns are selling tickets fast already, and they can be had at our office also.

PASSENGERS PER GALILEO.

Walter Holland, Aymer Lamport, Pat. Campbell, James Spiers, James Noonan, Matthew Mahon, F. Davis and wife.

BIRTH.

July 6th, at Trevor House, Norwood, the wife of C. T. Getting, Esq., of a son.

DIED.

July 10, at 71, Princes-square, Wm. Haycroft, late of Buenos Ayres, aged 35.

ON 'CHANGE.

August 29, 1864.

Paper price of ounces, 448⅜.

Price of sovereigns, 137¼.

The specie market was very weak to-day, notwithstanding that the 'vencimentos' for the end of this month are unusually heavy. Patacons opened at 28.05, sold up to 28.10, and closed at 28.05, but we learn that after closing hours, sales were effected at 28.10. Cash sales, 23,696.

TIME SALES.

For Wednesday	28,200	28 05
Saturday	17,000	28 05
September 30	35,000	27 90
Do. 15	88,000	27 95
Oct. 31	12,000	27 80
Sept. 15	4,000	27 95

Total sales, 128,696.

Brokerage, $38 m|c.

The French packet brought out £20,000 for the River Plate Bank, and a smaller remittance for the Maua Bank.

The Galileo, which arrived this morning, will leave on the 7th of September next. She brings a very valuable cargo.

People on the Bolsa believe that the affair in the Banda Oriental is being at last wound up, and that the next mail from Montevideo will bring startling news. Mercedes, which is one of the largest towns in the Banda Oriental, has fallen. Flores will next attack the towns of the Uruguay, and unless Brazil opposes him, it is thought he will take them.

There were no charters to-day, and things on the Bolsa looked very dull.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

AMATEUR PERFORMANCE,

on Friday evening, September 9th, in aid of the funds of the

BRITISH HOSPITAL.

To commence with

BOMBASTES FURIOSO,

With new Dresses, appropriate Scenery. Music and Choruses, arranged expressly for the occasion. After which

R. B. SHERIDAN'S celebrated Comedy

THE CRITIC,

OR

A TRAGEDY REHEARSAL.

To be followed by

THE CHRISTY MINSTEL'S OVERTURE.

To conclude with Charles Mathews' Comic Scene entitled

TWO IN THE MORNING.

Tickets may be had at Messrs. Mackern's Library, 24 San Martin, where a plan of the house may be seen.

Boxes,	500$
Pit Stalls,	50
Dress Circle,	50
Gallery Stalls	30

Performance to commence punctually at 7½ o'clock.

COLON THEATRE

ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

First performance of the last season.

ON TUESDAY, 30TH AUGUST,

IONE.

At Eight o'Clock.

Théatre Franco-Argentin.

BOUFFES PARISIENS.

Sous la direction de Mr. D'HOTE.

Mardi 24 Aout 1864.

5eme représentation de l'abonnement.

Première représentation de

CROQUEFEB

OU

LE DERNIER DES PALADINS.

Opérette en un acte musique d'Offembach.

MR. ET MADAME PINCHON

Vaudeville en un acte

YE CROQUE MA TANTE.

Comedie vaudeville en un acte.

A 7 h ½

WANTED,

For a German family, a servant girl to take care of children, 58 Calle Defensa. 3p,A30.

AUCTION SALE.

THE REMEDIOS ESTANCIA will be sold at Auction at Thomas Gowland's rooms on the 31st inst., at 12 o'clock. It will be divided in two lots:

1st. The principal Estancia of 2,343 cuadras, its houses, fences, corrales, montes, galpones, etc.

2d. The Southern portion of the land known as the Rambouillet department, containing 527 cuadras of land and all the premises, fences, corrales; alfalfares, etc., etc. Plans can be had at the auctioneer's, as also printed catalogues showing all the particulars.

1m,A10,w&d

INVENTORY

OF THE

REMEDIOS ESTANCIA,

LOT A.

Extent.—599.01 cuadras, with 7,700 yards of (4) wire fencing and ditch.

Two Brick Houses—one of three rooms, straw roof, the other of two rooms and azotea roof.

Three Corrals of pine and wire, with corresponding chiqueros.

A Peach and Paradise Grove—2½ squares in extent, all fenced.

LOT B.

Extent—176.9 cuadras, with 4,500 yards fencing as above.

Two Brick Houses—one of two rooms, azotea roof, the other with one room and straw roof.

Two Corrals—with chiqueros of pine and wire.

LOT C.

1 Brick House, with twenty handsome rooms, some papered and boarded; new roof, lofts, etc.

1 Brick House, 16 yards long, with 2 rooms and loft, azotea roof and corridor.

1 Brick House, for peons, kitchen, sleeping-room 12 yards long; zinc roof.

1 Wooden House, with shingle roof, for a shepherd.

1 Shed, or galpon, of brick and hard wood, 25 yards long, iron and shingle roof, brick floor.

1 Wooden Shed, with zinc roof, stable, and two rooms.

1 Wooden Shed, 40 yards by 16; Russian pine.

6 Sheep Corrals of timber and wire, with chiqueros.

1 Cattle Corral, with over 600 ñandubay posts and wire, one cuadra in extent.

1 Horse Corral of ñandubay and wire.

1 Quinta, with 10 cuadras of plantation, peach, apple, pear, vine, acacia, paradise, poplar and other trees, the whole fenced and ditched.

1 Pigeon-House, with 1,000 pigeon holes.

1 Potrero, eight cuadras by two, of alfalfa and oats, all fenced and ditched.

2 Gardens of vegetables, with two piletas.

1 Flower-Garden, with choice plants and flowers; casuarinas, eucaliptus, aguaribay, acacias, tilos, and a hot-house with iron frame work.

2 Potreros, or meadows, with 10 cuadras alfalfa, etc. Extent of Lot C, 293 cuadras.

LOT D.

Extent—425.57 cuadras, with 4,500 yards of fencing.

One Brick House—with azotea roof.

Two Sheep Corrals.

LOT E.

Extent—549.84 cuadras, with 4,500 yards of fencing.

Six Brick Huts—three of two rooms each, and three of one room, azotea, shingle and straw roofs.

Six Sheep-Corrals with chiqueros.

LOT F.

Extent—517.6 cuadras, with 18,000 yards of fence, iron posts and ñandubay.

One Brick House, shingle roof, five rooms, two garrets, papered and painted.

Four Brick Houses, azotea, with two rooms and kitchen each.

One Wooden House, with zinc roof.

Three Sheds, Russian Pine; one 90 yards by 16, another 45 by 16; a third, 20 by 12.

Eleven Sheep Corrals, of wire and timber.

Two Meadows, with 20 cuadras of alfalfa, fenced in.

One Quinta of peach, paradise and other trees: also troughs, wells, etc.

NOTE.—Lots A, B, C, D, & E, to be sold in one: F & G in another.

SHEARS AND TWINE.

Sorby's celebrated Shears, polished and unpolished.

First-class tying twine and Swedish tar.

Also sound canvass bagging.

HIBERNIAN HOUSE,

64, 66, and 68, PIEDAD.

a 24. 3 p.

WANTED.

A smart youth for the drapery trade. Apply at 49 & 51 Defensa. 3p. A28.

ENGLISH DRAPERIE STABLISHMENT.

E. J. HASTLER

NEW GOODS

Received monthly and semi-monthly.
London made BOOTS and SHOES in great variety.

61 CORRIENTES 61

SAVINGS BANK.

BANK MAUA & CO.,

No. 103 Calle de Cangallo,

BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depositary for their savings.

The sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age; instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and will open a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo, from Nine a.m till Three p.m on Week Days, and on Sundays and Holidays from Ten a.m. to Twelve m., for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned.

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date

The Bank of Mauá and Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood.

Buenos Ayres, September 19, 1863.

P.p. Mauá and Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE

CONDITIONS.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency Silver Dollar upwards.

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p ☐) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes, can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book, it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

MENSAGERIAS Y CORREOS NACIONALES INICIADORES.

127—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—127.

Through Tickets given to all parts of the Upper Provinces, and also to Chile and Bolivia. Parcels of all kinds, including remittance of money or valuable articles, despatched in like manner with the greatest safety.

Leaves Rosario for Mendeza, San Juan, and Chile every Tuesday.
Leaves Rosario for Cordoba every Tuesday and Saturday.
Leaves Rosario for Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, and Bolivia every Saturday.
Leaves Rosario for Catamarca every Tuesday.
Leaves Cordoba for Rio Cuarto every Wednesday, in conjunction with the Rosario Coach for San Luis, Mendoza, San Juan, and the Pacific.

The Office is open on all week days from 9 to 7, and on the evening preceding the sailing of the Pavon until 10 p.m., for receiving parcels, &c. Any parcel delivered on the day of sailing of the Pavon will be detained till the following week. On Sundays and Holidays the Office will be open until Noon.

SEWING MACHINES

CALLE PERU, 47

A large assortment of improved Chain and Lock Stitch Sewing Machines from the most celebrated Manufacturers.

These Machines stitch, hem, bind, fell, run, braid, embroider, and gather, without basting; sew equally well on all kinds of cloth, and are specially recommended for family use.

THOMAS H. BELL,

No. 47 CALLE PERU

MRS. J. J. CURTIS,

Professor of the Pianoforte and Singing, begs to inform her friends and pupils that she has removed to 79, Calle Tucuman, where all professional engagements may be made. 3p. A27

WANTED

A Boy for a Haberdashery shop. Apply between half-past four and five o'clock at Calle Florida, No 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT,

The British barque "JOHN RITSON," now loading, and will sail about the end of September; has accommodation for a few passengers, cabin or steerage. For particulars apply at 151 Moreno,

GEORGE BELL & SON,
or to the Captain,
52 Calle 25 de Mayo.

27, 10p

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY,

A good Cook for the British steamer "Una," Captain Batty. None need apply who cannot produce a certificate of good conduct and competency. For further particulars apply to George Keen, No. 39 Paseo de Julio.

A LOS ESTANCIEROS.

Cercos de hierro para rodeos, potreros, corrales, chacras etc.

Corrales portátilas con postes de hierro y tablas.

Mojones de hierro.

Bebederos de hierro para ovejas, hacienda vacuna y caballar.

Piletas de hiero batido y de hierro fundido para construcciones.

Maquinas de estirar alambre.

Maquinas de cortar cardos, abrojos, y cepas de caballo; con esta maquinas los Señores Estancieros pueden limpiar sus campos en pocas horas.

Maquinas de sacar agua de los jagüeles funcionando sin caballo, basta con un niño de diez ó doce años para sacar una pipa de agua en dos minutos, se arma y se desarma en poco tiempo y se trasporte con facilidad.

En la fabrica de
VAN DE VELDE Hermanos.
B. Ayres, Calle Buen Orden No. 245.

WANTED

A Lad from 14 to 16 years of age, who can speak English, to serve his time to the printing business, in this office

---

NEW GOODS.

The English Drapery Establishment of Buenos Ayres,

49 & 51—CALLE DEFENSA—49 & 51.

GALBRAITH & HUNTER,

Beg to intimate that they have just received a large assortment of
Ladies' White and Colored French Kid Gloves, best quality;
Ladies White Cambric Handkerchiefs, all classes;
Linen Damask Table Cloths and Napkins,
Real Welch Flannels,
9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Blankets;
White Shirtings, Huck Towellings, Pilot Jackets, Stripe Shirts, best quality; White Dress Shirts, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, &c.
Also a lot of heavy Scotch Tweeds very much under present value

49 & 51—CALLE DEFENSA—49 & 51.

RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

NAMES OF STEAMERS.

LA PLATA,
PARANA, PARAGUAY,
URUGUAY, UNA.

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 1st of each month.

Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions.

As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very moderate.

Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave.

The steamer "UNA," now in port, will sail hence on Monday 5th September at 4 p.m. She has a fine large cabin on deck, capable of accommodating 30 first-class passengers, to whom Captain Batty guarantees his usual liberal treatment. The vessel carries an experienced stewardess.

In order to facilitate immigration to these countries the rates have been reduced as follows—

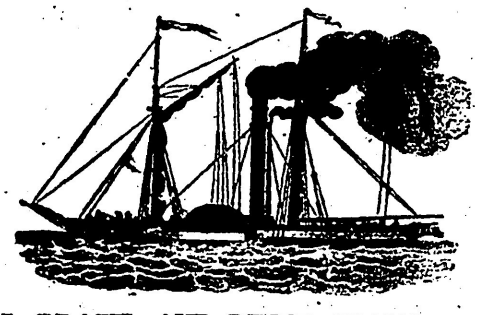
1st Class.....£35.
2nd „ .....£25.
3rd „ .....£16.

Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates—

1st Class.....£65.
2nd „ .....£45.
3rd „ .....£30.

These boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of Ladies and Children, having large ladies' cabin, and carrying an experienced stewardess.

Apply to HENRY A. GREEN & CO., AGENTS,
85 RECONQUISTA.



LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.

The following Screw Steamers will be despatched at monthly intervals from Buenos Ayres for Rio de Janiero, Bahia, Lisbon, and LIVERPOOL, (calling at Montevideo):—

	Tons Register.	Captain.	To Sail.
GALILEO,	.. 1525	Russell, about	8th September.
KEPLER	.. 1499	Bussell. „	8th October.
COPERNICUS	.. 1371	Godsoe „	8th November.
HERSCHEL	.. 1525	Bogart „	December.
NEWTON	.. 1171	—	To follow.
PTOLEMY	.. 1171	—	To follow.

The GALILEO is shortly expected in this port, and cargo will be taken (by special agreement) if not previously full, up to and including the day previous to date of sailing,

Cargo for intermediate ports must have the destination distinctly marked on every package.

These Steamers have excellent accommodation for Saloon and Forward Passengers.

Apply to the Owners' Agents, Messrs. Darbyshire and Co., or to
JOHN P. BOYD & CO.,
15 p a 18 Calle San Martin, No. 56.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS STORE,

57—DEFENSA—57

Just opened to the Public. The largest Stock in town. Earthenware Goods of all descriptions. An immense variety of Glass Goods. English, French, and German China Articles.

Table Sets, Toilet Sets, Tea Sets, Coffee Sets.
Low Prices—Fixed Prices.
Terms—Cash.

WILLIAM FERGUSON AND CO.,
57—DEFENSA—57.
(Corner of Potosi)

N.B.—The Stock will be shortly increased by arrivals from Europe. j13

Fire.

COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital—£2,500,000 fully subscribed.
Agents for Buenos Ayes and the River Plate,
BRANDT SOHN, and CO.,
Calle de la Piedad, 208.
J1. 1m

To English Travellers.

Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best Hotel in this city.

Charges are most moderate.
Wines superb.
Table d'Hote on European style.
Board, with room, gas-lights, and attendance, from 5s. to 10s. per day.

HOTEL DE LA PAIX,
(Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle Reconquista.)
J 26.

John Gentles,

WATCHMAKER;
At Urie & Muir's, 162 Calle de la Defensa. 1m,A4

A Card.

J. W. GOODMAN, Maestro Mayor, approved City Surveyor, begs leave to inform his friends that he has removed his office from Calle Tacuari to his house 404 Calle Cangallo, where he still continues to appraise houses and lands, collect rents, and as usual houses inspected. a 2, 1 m

---

Good Camp

To be rented, five leagues of excellent land, situate in the Partido of Pila.

For particulars, apply at 180, Calle Florida.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
Established 1809.
Capital £2,000,000

The undersigned, Agents for this Company are now authorised to receive applications for *Life Assurance*, on the same terms as charged in the United Kingdom.

Prospectuses and all necessary information will be furnished on application

Bates Stokes & Co.
55—Maypu—55.

Fire Insurance Policies granted on almost every description of property at the "reduced tariff" rates.
j 29 m.

Notice.

The undersigned, Sole Agents in this city for the sale of the celebrated Brandy marked "JULES ROBIN & Co." hereby caution the public that a spurious article in imitation of the genuine is now being offered on sale, the bottles of which are forged with the name of the aforesaid manufacturers, but are easily detected from the deficiency of their name being branded in the corks and ours as sole agents on each bottle.

Buenos Ayres, July 4th, 1864.
JOHN BEST & BROS.
j5, 1 m

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
Chief Offices,
QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS
LIVERPOOL.
Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and the River Plate,
Barbour, Barclay, and Co
CALLE CHACABUCO, 13.
Sept. 20.

Sewing Machines.

A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the latest and most improved inventions, and of different prices.

JOHN SHAW,
f19 204 Calle Venezuela.

Estancia for Sale.

By order of Dr. Echeverria, Judge of 1a. Instancia, will be sold by auction, on the evenings of the 5th, 6th, and 7th of September in the galleries of the Cabildo, an estancia situate in the partido of Villa Mercedes, containing half a league front by a league in depth, valued at $900,000 per league, and belonging to the late Mr. Cornelius Garaghan.

For further particulars, apply at the office of D. Tulio Mendez.

By order, August 10th
MANUEL GRANADOS.
1 m J 11.

"The Standard."—Printed and Published every morning at the STANDARD Printing office, 36 Calle Belgrano, by the Proprietors and Editor M. G. & E. T. MULHALL